

## BOMB IMPERILS HOME GOERS IN UNION SQUARE

Explosion Near Place Where I. W. W. and Anarchists Met.

## THOUSANDS ESCAPE BURSTING MISSILE

Workers Throng Park as Explosion Tears Up Area Masonry.

A bomb was exploded last night in Union Square East, opposite the scene of anarchist meetings, in front of a trunk and bag store adjoining the Union Square Savings Bank. The occupants of the store cannot explain the outrage, and the officers of the bank have received no threats.

Whoever was responsible for the outrage selected a time—6:30 o'clock—when the square was filled with thousands of people, the majority of whom were hurrying home after the day's work. In spite of this, no one was hurt, and, although a patrolman was but thirty feet from the place where the bomb exploded, with a report that was heard as far away as Sixth av. and 23d st., no one was seen running away from the spot.

## Their Escape Miraculous.

The force of the explosion was neutralized by the fact that, when the bomb dissolved, with such terrific power that not a particle of the missile could be found, an iron stairway bore the brunt. The stairway lost a huge chunk six feet long. Hundreds who were so near that their escape from injury seem inconceivable were thereby saved.

This stairway runs up from the sidewalk to the first floor of the building at 24 Union Square. This floor is unoccupied. The tenants on the three upper floors suffered no damage. In the basement, however, three steps down from the sidewalk, the big plate glass windows of the Faber & Winship trunk concern disappeared as did the bomb that caused their destruction. One might run his thumb over the entire interior of the trunk without getting so much as a scratch. Patrolman McConnell, of the East 22d st. station, was about thirty feet north of the trunk store when the ground apparently quivered under his feet, and there was a deafening roar that for a moment put his hearing out of commission. A trace of smoke from the direction of the roar sent him to a fire alarm box. The hook pulled, he hastened back.

The crowd, which had instinctively retired at the flash of the explosion, was creeping toward the area where the bomb had landed. Thousands of others were pressing across the square. Not one of them saw any suspicious person seeking a getaway from the scene of his crime.

## Spectator Completely Dazed.

A few hours after the explosion a man was arrested in information furnished by a patrolman some distance from the bank who thought the man was in a suspicious hurry. After being grilled for more than an hour by Inspector Faurt, the prisoner was released and departed with two women and several men friends.

Inspector Owen Egan, of the Bronx, arrived at the scene of the explosion in company with Police Inspector Morris and Detectives Stapleton and Dundero. Egan took a swift look at the place and then gave it as his opinion that the explosion had been a "blow" as a chemical bomb. Inspector Morris and his men began their investigation with practically nothing to work on.

William H. Rockefeller, president of the Union Square Savings Bank, insisted that his institution had never been bothered by cranks, probably because few of that class were in the bank, and he was not a reason why his firm should be attacked. Only four men were employed. No one had been discharged and no threatening letters received. He believed the explosive was intended for some one else.

Directly across the avenue, at the north end of Union Square Park, is the band where the I. W. W., an anarchist and other fiery speakers have buried their shafts in times gone by.

## "BOMB" SCARE IN BRONX

Joker's Missile Explodes Hall Lamp at Court.

An electric light bulb in the hallway of the Bronx Children's Court, 355 East 137th st., last night exploded with terrific force, the door slammed three times, and Janitor Henry Tuttle came down three flights of stairs in seven seconds. He found a shoe box, clumsily wrapped, and a sputtering cord attached to it.

Tuttle ran with the package to Engine House 60, across the street, men, extinguishing the "fuse." After immersing the box in water and summoning Inspector Owen Egan, it was found the "bomb" was the work of a "practical" joker. It was charged with dirt and sand.

## Let The Tribune Help You Select Your Gift Books.

See Pages 10 and 11.

## SAILING GIRL ELOPES

Miss Barton and Yachtsman in Runaway Wedding.

Relatives of Miss Veronica Barton, a belle of Wildcliff, New Rochelle, and Albert Arthur Beecroft, a yachtsman of Pelham Manor, were surprised yesterday to receive telegrams stating that the couple had gone South on their honeymoon.

Mrs. Beecroft is the daughter of Charles Park Barton, a retired business man, whose residence, The Hedgros, on the shore of Long Island Sound, is one of the show places in that section. Her brother is Carl Barton, an oarsman and a member of the "Life" company.

Mr. Beecroft is a son of John Robert Beecroft, one time a director of "The Century" Company and a large property owner of Pelham Manor. He is a brother of Judge Edgar Beecroft. For several years the couple have been prominent on the Sound, where together they sailed Judge Beecroft's racing yacht, the Vanitie.

## INDICT MILLIONAIRE UNDER MANN ACT

Col. Alexander in Poem Compared Himself with Grecian Conqueror.

Providence, Dec. 4.—Colonel Charles Alexander, a millionaire retired merchant of this city, was arrested to-night by federal officers on a warrant from Chicago charging violation of the Mann "white slave" act. He is accused of transporting Miss Jessie E. Cope, of Los Angeles, from that city to Chicago in February, 1913.

When arraigned before the United States Commissioner Colonel Alexander waived examination. Bail, which was fixed at \$7,500, was furnished, and the case was continued for a hearing in the federal court in Chicago on the first Tuesday in January.

Counsel for Colonel Alexander said that at the trial it would be shown that an attempted case of blackmail which had failed had resulted in this action.

Colonel Alexander is widely known as a clubman. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hope Club, of this city; Quantum Club, the New York Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Association and many other organizations.

He has a residence in this city, a country home at Rumstick Point and a third residence at Williamstown, Mass. He has a wife and two daughters.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Miss Cope is under surveillance of federal officers in Chicago, and it is reported that the grand jury will consider charges of extortion said to have been made against her.

Colonel Alexander is a member of the firm of Alexander Brothers, at Providence, R. I., a director of the Connecticut Steel Company, according to a statement issued by District Attorney Clyne.

"Colonel Alexander met Miss Cope at a social gathering in Los Angeles two years ago," the statement said. "He explained after their first meeting that he would procure a divorce and marry her. Then he proceeded to make violent love to Miss Cope. She relied on his promise to marry her. At his suggestion Miss Cope met him in Chicago February 13, 1913. Later they went to New Orleans, and from there to California."

During the time they were traveling together Colonel Alexander gave her many costly presents and much money. The colonel built for her a bungalow in Berkeley, Calif. On New Year's Day, 1913, Colonel Alexander sent her a poem of greeting.

"Another poem," Mr. Clyne said, which Colonel Alexander wrote to Miss Cope, he called "The Modern Alexander."

"Alexander of the olden days Was said to sadly weep Because there were no other worlds To conquer and to keep. But in these latter, better days Of trusts and politics And Alexander came Who knew the modern tricks."

"In a letter of December 13, 1912, Colonel Alexander referred to Miss Cope as his 'great big girl of the Golden West,' according to the District Attorney's statement. Colonel Alexander is sixty-two years old.

## "CURE" DENIED BY EDISON

Inventor Enjoins Firm from Using His Name.

## SULLIVAN FACES 50 YEAR TERM BY INDICTMENTS

Three New Bills May Get \$1,000,000 HIDDEN BY BANK WRECKER.

## FURTHER ACTION BY GRAND JURY LIKELY

Sixty Witnesses Quizzed by Cropsy in Larceny Probes.

David A. Sullivan, former president of the Union Bank, of Brooklyn, for the wrecking of which institution he was sentenced to Sing Sing, was indicted three times yesterday for further thefts of the bank's assets. Two of the indictments charged Sullivan with being a second offender. If the minimum sentences were imposed Sullivan, if he lives, might spend the next fifty years in prison.

The Kings County Grand Jury, October term, before which District Attorney James C. Cropsy was investigating Sullivan's business transactions since the latter became an inmate of Sing Sing, handed up the true bills to County Judge Roy yesterday morning. A writ of habeas corpus may be issued next week to produce Sullivan in court to plead. The indictments specify grand larceny.

The investigation of Sullivan's activities grew out of The Tribune's exposure late in October of the extraordinary privileges extended to Sullivan by Thomas J. McCormick, then warden of Sing Sing. Persons interested financially in the defunct institution were aware that there had been certain irregularities with the assets of the bank. When The Tribune showed that Sullivan, a convict, was riding about at will in an automobile recently purchased by Warden McCormick, suspicion fell upon him at once.

With the facts which The Tribune uncovered as a basis, District Attorney Cropsy began a grand jury inquiry that resulted yesterday in the three new indictments.

## Mortgage Theft Charged.

The first of the indictments is for grand larceny in the first degree as a second offender. It found guilty Sullivan might be sentenced to state's prison for a term of ten to twenty years. The indictment charges him with stealing, November 3, 1913, a bond and mortgage made by Simon Pier to Barnett and Max Cohen September 6, 1906. That was, in reality, the mortgage on the property of the Christopher Avenue Jewish Synagogue in East New York, the Cohens being officers of the church. The original amount of the mortgage was \$2,500, of which \$1,100 remains to be paid. Interest and part of the principal, it was brought out by the District Attorney, were collected through Sullivan's agents.

The second indictment reached charges Sullivan with grand larceny in the second degree as a second offender. He is accused of stealing \$6575, March 30, 1914, interest on a mortgage supposed to have been hypothecated from the Union Bank assets. The third indictment is also for second degree grand larceny, the amount specified being \$69.60.

The theft charged in the first indictment occurred when Sullivan was in the Raymond st. jail, Brooklyn, awaiting sentence after his conviction of grand larceny of assets.

In the second and third instances Sullivan actually obtained the payments of interest on mortgages while he was supposedly at hard labor inside of the walls of Sing Sing. That the mortgages upon which the money was paid were secured by Sullivan upon one or more of his trips in McCormick's automobile is the belief of persons familiar with the ex-banker's movements.

Further indictments in the Sullivan matter are said to be likely. The October grand jury, which sat more than two months to hear evidence in the Union Bank case, was not discharged after handing down the indictments. District Attorney Cropsy is said to have indicated leads in the course of his investigation that he could not conscientiously ignore. The names of more than one person called as witnesses were mentioned yesterday as being subject to indictment on charges of conspiring to assist Sullivan in his thefts.

## Stolen Money Hidden.

Another reason advanced for the continuing of the grand jury was the fact that none of the money which Sullivan is alleged to have concealed has been recovered. With an added sentence of possibly twenty to thirty years hanging over him it is believed that Sullivan may weaken and indicate the place where the money, said to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, is concealed in return for leniency. Depositors of the Union Bank, numbering almost 18,000, would, it is believed, urge District Attorney Cropsy not to press the indictments too closely if a substantial return was made on their money. There are also four other indictments, found last year, pending against Sullivan.

Justice Roy, in accepting the indictments, praised District Attorney Cropsy and the grand jurors for their work in pushing the recent investigation.

Sixty witnesses were examined before the grand jury, according to the names upon the backs of the indictments. The most important witness was Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, former secretary to Sullivan, who, besides holding a power of attorney for both the Union Bank wrecker and his wife, was familiar with Sullivan's business transactions to the most minute detail.

## Only One U. S. Submarine Fit to Defend Our Coast

Tribune Investigation Shows Four in Commission on Home Atlantic Seaboard—Months Needed to Get Others Ready for War—Red Tape and Inefficiency at Washington Delay Repairs.

The Tribune presents this morning the first of a series of articles on the condition of the American navy. They are the work of a writer familiar with naval affairs, who has been for several weeks investigating the navy for The Tribune. This morning's article shows that the unpreparedness of the navy for war, which has been charged on the floor of Congress, extends in a startling degree to the submarines, a branch of the service concerning whose condition not a whisper until now has become public. The investigation has been made by The Tribune, not with the idea of frightening the country into making big appropriations for defense, but with the purpose of supplying, so far as a newspaper could supply it, the truth which the authors of the Lodge and Gardner resolutions seek and which patriotic organizations of citizens are now everywhere demanding. If the public wants more of the facts about its navy that are known in Berlin, Tokio and London, let it insist upon an investigation by Congress.

## CONFERENCE PLANS TO FIGHT GARDNER

Defences Excellent, Fitzgerald and Sherley Tell President.

## FIRST BIG GUN IS TO BE FIRED HERE

Members of Military and Naval Affairs Committees Also to Help Administration.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Dec. 4.—Plans of the administration for combating the legislative forces that are urging an investigation of the military defenses of the United States were discussed by the President to-day with Representatives Sherley and Fitzgerald, who will take the field against the Gardner resolution.

It is expected that the fight over the resolution will begin soon after Congress convenes. Mr. Sherley will not wait, however, until that time. He will fire his first big gun in defense of the administration and its conduct of military affairs at a meeting of the Southern Society in New York City on Wednesday. He will devote himself to the discussion of coast defenses and artillery, a subject with which he is familiar because of the part he has had in the framing of the fortifications appropriation bill. Representative Ray, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and members of the Naval Affairs Committee also will defend the army and navy in conducting the fight to stave off the investigation proposed by Mr. Gardner.

"The whole trouble with this present situation," said Mr. Sherley, "is that nobody pays any attention to what we have been doing until the European war began. The sub-committee which held extended hearings, during which much of the information now desired was brought out, I will admit that there are some things that ought to be done for the coast defenses, but in the main the defenses are in excellent condition, and no essentials have been overlooked."

"I would like to see an investigation of the strength of our army and navy and forts, but I would prefer that that should be done at the coming session. We have much to do at the opening of the session, and it might be inconvenient to hold a hearing now. These wild statements about the defenselessness of the country ought to be met with a rebuff."

President the naval aspect of the controversy over defenses, and will probably champion the administration in this respect.

Rear Admiral Watt, chief constructor of the navy, told the House Naval Affairs Committee to-day that battleships should not be sacrificed for submarines, valuable as submarines are. A strong navy, he said, should have sufficient battleships as well as submarines.

Hearings were begun to-day by the House Military Affairs Committee on a report from Admiral Strauss, chief of the navy, that it is not yet ready to take the place of the old battleships.

## GARDNER DEFIES DANIELS

Reiterates Statements Despite Attacks.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Congressman Gardner, in an address before the Contemporary Club here to-night, replied to the last statement of Secretary Daniels regarding American naval and military preparedness.

"I state without fear of successful contradiction," he said, "that the big guns on the latest Dreadnoughts of Great Britain and Germany are of a long range that statements of submarine range stand a mile and a half outside the range of the guns on the fortifications of New York and demolish those forts."

"Secretary Daniels has given out a special misleading declaration that the 511 torpedo tubes on the ships of the navy are not ready to take the place of the old battleships. I do not recall any statement that the torpedo tubes are not ready to take the place of the old battleships. If this statement is incorrect it is not my fault, for I obtained the information from Admiral Strauss himself."

## RUSSIANS DRAWING CLOSER AROUND THE FORTRESS OF CRACOW

Flight of Austrians from Great Galician Stronghold Question of Only Few Days—Poles Protest to Pope.

## INVASION OF HUNGARY CAUSES PANIC

Complete Encirclement of Former Capital of Poland Delayed by Occasional Attacks from German Trenches.

The Russian army is closing on the Austrian fortress of Cracow, the complete envelopment of the city being temporarily delayed only by desultory German attacks. An exodus is expected to begin in a few days.

The Poles have protested to the Pope and neutral states against the use by the defenders of the historical buildings for observation towers, thus inviting their destruction.

On the western front there have been minor actions at numerous points between Flanders and Alsace, but neither side seems to have made any appreciable gain. The imminence of important operations is indicated in the activity of the German artillery, but both sides seem to be waiting for the outcome of the present battle in Poland before undertaking a forward movement. The Allies' line in Flanders and Northern France is stronger than ever. The strength of the French position in Alsace may soon be put to the test.

## HUNGARY CALLS ON GERMANY IN VAIN

Count Tisza Fails in His Plea for Aid Against the Russians.

## KAISER ANNOYED AT THE REQUEST

Talks About "Egotism of Some People" and Does Not Want His Burden Increased.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Dec. 5.—The following is a letter received by the London correspondent of an Hungarian newspaper from Budapest, via Italy, dated November 24:

"Prime Minister Count Tisza returned to Budapest after a four days' visit to Germany last night, and had a warm reception at the club of his party. In my last letter I mentioned that the object of his visit was to demand adequate forces from the German General Staff and Emperor to defend the frontiers of Hungary, and that he had undertaken this mission because of threats of opposition members of the national committee, but nothing was published in the papers as to this reason previous to or during his visit."

"The result of Count Tisza's mission was very unsatisfactory. It was communicated to me by a Liberal member of parliament this morning as follows: 'The Prime Minister, first of all, had an interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, but, of course, they only discussed the political side of the question. Count Tisza put it quite clearly to the Chancellor that he could not guarantee the goodwill and loyalty of Hungary unless more attention was paid to the interests of the country.'

"He saw the Minister of War and the great General Staff, and went from Pontus to Piliatus, but he, of course, was everywhere referred to the Emperor. Count Tisza says the Emperor was very much annoyed, and at first did not want to believe that Hungarian opposition had taken to threats, for he counted upon the unity of all parties in the two empires for the great cause."

## Sticks to His Point.

"But Count Tisza is not a man to be scared even by Emperor William, and he stuck to the point that three army corps must be sent to Hungary to defend the Hungarian plains from invasion and throw the Russians back across the Carpathians, or otherwise his Cabinet would resign."

"Count Tisza says the Emperor at first became quite furious, and said something to the effect that open enemies are not always the most dangerous enemies, and that the egotism of some people was likely to upset the whole plan of campaign. Nevertheless, he agreed to consult the General Staff on the question, and promised to do all he could to satisfy the Hungarians."

"This conversation must have been most interesting. I learn from another quarter—I don't know whether it is true or not—that the Emperor trembled with emotion when Count Tisza intimated that the Cabinet would have to resign, and implored him not to aggravate the strain which his position imposed upon him in these anxious times, and when he said this he was almost crying."

"The papers this morning seem to understand the situation in spite of the official communiqué, and the opposition press, among them the 'Pesti'

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